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lectures were organised at different mofussil places. The University extended the scope of the Extension Lecture Scheme to the districts of former Hyderabad-Karnatak, *i.e.*, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The Board of extra mural studies also organised 'Raita Shikshana Shibira' for three days at the Agricultural College, Dharwar and the farmers were given an opportunity to learn modern and improved methods of agriculture.

Publication Board

1462. *Kannada Extension Lecture Series*:—The publication series was first started in 1954 and up to the year 1956 57 ten books were published. During the year, two more publications were brought out, thus bringing the total number of publications to 12.

1463. *Text Books*:—The University undertook publication of text books in 1952, and up to the end of the year seven text books were published.

1464. *Other Publications*:—The University started in 1950 the publications of books in English and Kannada on various topics written by eminent persons and it had published four such books up to the year 1956-57. During the year, the Department undertook publication of two more books.

Circulating Library

1465. This is a new scheme undertaken by this Department during the year. Twenty villages in Dharwar District have been selected for the time being for this experiment. Boxes containing selected books are circulated among the 20 villages according to planned time table, with the result that different villages will get a fresh box every month from the other and the box previously received by it will be passed on to the next village.

(iv) Technical Education.

State Board of Technical Education and Training

1466. A State Board of Technical Education and Training as suggested by the All-India Council for Technical Education was sanctioned during the year. The Board reviewed the facilities for Technical Education in the State and took decisions in regard to the (1) introduction of common syllabuses and uniform courses of studies, scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees in the various Institutions under the control of this Department, (2) the constitution of a Board for the conduct of Technical

Examinations under the ægis of the State Board and in place of Central Board of Technical Examinations and (3) recognition and payment of quantum of grant-in-aid to Private Technical Institutions in the new State of Mysore.

1467. The Occupational Institutes in the State were re-named as Polytechnics during the year.

1468. The number of Technical Institutions in the State at the end of the year was as follows; Number of Institutions

Town (Area)	No. of Institutions					
	Degree	Diploma	Certificate	T.H.S.	Others	Total
1. Old Mysore ...	...	11	...	...	...	11
2. Bombay-Karnatak...	1	1	4	4	...	10
3. Hyderabad Do ...	...	1	1	...	1	3
4. Madras Do ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	14	5	4	1	25

1469. The number of Institutions increased by one by the opening of the School of Mines at K.G.F. under the Second Five-Year Plan. Of the 25 Institutions, 18 were Government and 7 Aided.

1470. The number of admissions made to the 14 Technical Institutions during the year was 2,427 (2,163). Admissions

1471. The strength of the above 14 Polytechnic Institutes during the year was 4,579. The average attendance of students in all the Institutions was quite satisfactory. Strength and Attendance

1472. The number of scholarships and freeships awarded during the year in the various Technical Institutions was as follows :— Scholarships and Freeships

Backward Scholarships	...	443
Government of India Scholarships	...	253
Corporation or Municipal Scholarships	...	51
Othef Scholarships and Stipends	...	75
Freeships	...	468

1473. The results at the Annual and Supplementary Examinations of 1957 were generally satisfactory. Examinations

1474. A sum of Rs. 1,25,482 was collected by way of examination fees. Against this, the total expenditure for conducting examinations amounted to Rs. 1,50,354-49.

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Employment

1475. Almost all the students that passed the final year examinations were employed in Government and large Engineering concerns in and outside the State.

Development Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan.

1476. For the development of Technical Education, a total outlay of Rs. 279·10 lakhs has been proposed to be spent against the scheme outlay of about Rs. 590·35 lakhs on the different schemes of this Department during the Second Plan period. During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 29·45 lakhs had been provided out of which an expenditure of Rs. 9·22 lakhs was incurred for the developmental activities of the Department as follows :--

(i) *a-Schemes.*—Out of a budget provision of Rs. 5·08 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2·36 lakhs was spent during the year for securing equipment and construction of additional buildings for the Technical Institutions. These Schemes aim at making up deficiencies of facilities of training in the existing courses of the various Technical Institutions.

(ii) (*b*)-*Schemes.*—On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, a total outlay of Rs. 21·48 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The schemes propose to provide adequate training facilities by way of additional equipment and buildings for the existing courses. Out of an amount of Rs. 6·87 lakhs provided in the budget estimate, a sum of Rs. 1·44 lakhs was spent during the year for the schemes.

(iii) (*c*)-*Schemes.*—These are schemes evolved for upgrading three Government Polytechnics viz., Polytechnic, Hassan, Polytechnic, Chintamani, and Polytechnic, Bellary and one Engineering College viz., the B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, into standard Institutions by raising the annual intake to 120 in each of the Institutions as against initial admissions of 90, 54, 40 and 60 respectively prior to 1957-58.

Additional courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with 30 intake in each of the courses at the Degree level were introduced in the B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere during the year. Formerly only Civil Engineering course was being offered. The cost of the schemes for the College was Rs. 6·96 lakhs for buildings

Rs. 9·04 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 8·20 lakhs for recurring expenditure during the plan period.

All the above schemes were being assisted by the Central Government who bear 50 per cent of the expenditure in the non-recurring side of programmes.

(iv) *d-Schemes.*—These are the schemes evolved for the expansion of selected Engineering Institutions based on the recommendations of the Ghosh-Chandrakant Committee.

The schemes are sponsored by the Central Government and aim at providing training facilities to increased intakes of two selected Polytechnics and one Engineering College to meet the additional requirements of Technical personnel. The details of the schemes are as follows:—

(i) *S. J. Polytechnic, Bangalore*:—The additional admission made during the year was 70 and the cost of the scheme has been estimated to be Rs. 7·88 lakhs for the Plan period. During the year, an amount of Rs. 0·10 lakhs only has been spent towards the recurring expenditure out of Rs. 83,000 provided in the budget estimates for purchase of equipment.

(ii) *Karnatak Polytechnic, Mangalore*:—The increased admissions made during the year was 90 by the introduction of additional course in Electrical Engineering. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 12·45 lakhs for recurring expenditure for the Plan period. The expenditure for the year was nearly Rs. 12,000 towards the recurring charges.

(iii) *College of Engineering, Bangalore*:—A total number of 210 students were admitted during the year as against the usual intake of 120.

(iv) *Establishment of School of Mines, K.G.F.*:—During the academic year 1957-58, the School of Mining has been established at Oorgaum, K. G. F., with the admission of 40 students to impart training in Mining Engineering at Diploma level. The scheme is sponsored by the Government of India who share three-fourth of non-recurring and two-thirds of recurring expenditure during the Plan period. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 2·66 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 4·70 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 1·04 lakhs per year as ultimate recurring expenditure. During the

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year, a sum of Rs. 0·10 lakhs for recurring items and Rs. 0·12 lakhs for purchase of equipment have been spent.

(v) *e-other Schemes*:—In addition to the above, provisions under the Second Five-Year Plan were also made in the budget estimates for the year 1957-58 for development of non-Government Institutions and for the expansion of other Government Engineering Colleges not under the administrative control of this department.

Conclusion

1477. Attempts were made during the year for the all round development of the Department of Technical Education in the State.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object.

1478. The Institution is mainly concerned with the object of training young men in flying up to 'A' Licence standard and in creating Airmindedness in the people of the State.

Subsidy Agreement.

1479. The Government of India have sanctioned the following subsidies :—

1. *Fixed Subsidy* :—Rs. 40,000 per annum.

2. (a) Flying Subvention at Rs. 50 per hour for flying done by Matriculates who are below 28 years of age and at Rs. 35 per hour for others.

(b) Rs. 35 per hour for N.C.C. trainees.

(c) Rs. 60 per hour to scholarship holders, who are selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme.

(d) Rs. 50 per hour to the personnel of the Indian Air Force and Civil Aviation Department (Air Wing), undergoing flying training.

1480. The Institution has been classified in Class IV Group on the basis of flying hours done during the previous calendar year for the purpose of granting subsidies.

Scholarship Schemes.

1481. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned four scholarships to the Institution at the rate of Rs. 60 per flying hour done by the Scholar. Of the four Scholars, three obtained their Solo.

1482. Out of 14 candidates on the roll at the beginning of the year under the Government of Mysore Scholarship, eight candidates completed their training and secured 'A' Licence.